

# NEWFOUNDLAND WILL MODIFY HER FISHERY REGULATIONS.

## Will Accede to Request of United States as Result of Conference.

### State Department Makes Official Promulgation of Decision.

The commissioners for the United States, Newfoundland and Canada, who have been holding sessions at Washington this week, in an effort to come to an agreement or understanding in regard to the matter of Newfoundland and Canadian fisheries regulations as affecting American fishing vessels, have reached a decision which on its face is favorable to the American contentions, for in its official statement the state department says, "the Canadian and Newfoundland governments will proceed voluntarily to make such changes in the existing regulations as are necessary to remove the objections of the United States."

Under the Hague award, the existing regulations of both Canada and Newfoundland were referred to a commission of experts, composed of one neutral and two nationals, who were to meet this coming spring and take action. This mode of procedure was not pleasing to either Canada or Newfoundland, and the conference of the present week of officials of the three countries was convened to see if an amicable agreement could be reached without referring the regulations to a board of experts thus saving time and expense and the placing of Newfoundland and Canada in a position which would have been extremely distasteful to them. In the request of the two latter for the conference, they were gladly met by the state department officials.

The Canadian and Newfoundland governments undertake to change the existing regulations to meet the objections of the United States, thus making it unnecessary to call upon the board of experts.

The conferences have been going on since Monday morning and followed similar conferences by the state department officials with representatives of the Gloucester fishing interests.

#### Official Announcement by the State Department.

The formal statement of the outcome issued at the state department last night follows:

"As a result of these conferences, an understanding was reached that instead of calling on the commission of experts appointed under the award to determine the reasonableness of certain existing fisheries regulations, to which the United States had objected the Canadian and Newfoundland governments will proceed voluntarily to make such changes in the existing regulations as are necessary to remove the objections of the United States."

"The effect of this arrangement is to make it unnecessary to reassemble the Hague tribunal to act upon the report of the experts and eliminates any further proceedings at The Hague. All differences which may arise in the future as to these or any future regulations which cannot be disposed of by diplomatic negotiations will be referred to the permanent mixed fisheries commission to be established in accordance with the recommendations of the award."

The United States was represented in the conference by Secretary Knox, Counsellor Chandler P. Anderson, Rob-

sociation and Arthur L. Millett of the marine department of the Daily Times, who was the fisheries expert attached to the United States agency at the fisheries arbitration at The Hague last summer.

Naturally the result of conference is pleasing to the vessel owners and skippers here, for while the official statement of the state department does not go at all into particulars, it is known that the department is in full possession of all the objections of the entire New England fishing interest to the present Canadian and Newfoundland regulations and when the statement of the department says the result of the conference is that both Canada and Newfoundland will proceed voluntarily to make such changes in the regulations as are necessary to remove the objections of the United States, the result can mean nothing but a victory for the United States contentions as applied both at The Hague and the present conference to those regulations.

No matter what may be the result emanating from the present conference, or what agreement reached, it should be understood that the United States does not relinquish, but on the other hand reserves all the rights gained in the award of the Tribunal in the recent Hague decision. In other words the decision reached by the present conference, whatever it may be, is in the form of a working, business agreement between the three countries.

A St. John's, N. F., dispatch says:

The members of the Newfoundland

government not in Washington received last night the first news of the agreement of the Canadian and Newfoundland commissioners to change the existing fisheries regulations in accordance with the objection of the United States.

"The members of the colonial cabinet expressed great satisfaction at this speedy and favorable adjustment, and at the spirit of confidence shown by the United States in trusting to Canada and Newfoundland to decide the disputed questions in America's favor."

"While the settlement appears to be a concession by Newfoundland, the cabinet and members of the government expressed every confidence that Premier Morris has amply safeguarded the colony's interests. Attorney-General Morrison, who was to have been the British member of the board of experts appointed under the term of The Hague award, said that he regarded the decision as another evidence of the cordial and statesman-like manner in which both nations approached the matter."

"Colonial Secretary Watson said he recognized the settlement as a diplomatic triumph scarcely inferior to the Hague award. Finance Minister Cashin, who has just returned here from a visit to the American fishing fleet at Bay of Islands, on the west coast, welcomed the agreement as binding the two nations closer, because it obviates the heavy expense which a submission of the matter to a second board of arbitration would entail."

Tickets to Boston, 60c, Gray's.

Jan. 13,

## TWO HERRINGERS, TWO HADDOCKERS

THE ONLY FISHING VESSELS ARRIVING AT THIS PORT THIS MORNING.

Two crafts with herring fares and two with trips of fresh haddock are the arrivals here since last report. Yesterday afternoon, sch. Ingomar, Capt. Horace Wildes, who has been working on a rush schedule all winter, dashed in, after being gone but a few days, with another fine fare, 60,000 pounds of fresh fish, and during the night, sch. Susan and Mary, Capt. Gourley Anderson, came in with 50,000 pounds, both fares being about all haddock.

Sch. Miranda, which has had a hard passage home and had to put in at North Sydney, C. B., with her sails badly torn and had to wait there for new canvas, is here from Bonne Bay, N. F., this morning with 20,000 pounds of frozen herring and a part cargo of salt herring. Sch. J. J. Flaherty, one of the largest vessels of the fleet, also came in this morning from the Newfoundland treaty coast, with 200,000 pounds of frozen herring and 600 or 700 barrels of salt herring.

#### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Susan and Mary, Georges, 50,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Ingomar, Georges, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Miranda, Bonne Bay, N. F., 150 bbls. frozen herring, 700 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty, Bonne Bay, N. F., 900 bbls. frozen herring, 700 bbls. salt herring, 40 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, shore.

Sch. Catherine D. Enos, shore.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, shore.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, shore.

Sch. Harriet, shore.

Sch. Jeannette, shore.

#### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Teazer, halibuting.

Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, haddocking.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, haddocking.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, haddocking.

Sch. Mary E. Silveria, haddocking.

Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.

Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking.

ert Lansing, one of the counsel of the United States in The Hague arbitration, and Hugh M. Smith, acting commissioner of fisheries. The British were represented by Ambassador Bryce Prime Minister of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris, Sir Alan Aylesworth, minister of justice of Canada and the agent of Great Britain in The Hague arbitration; L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries of Canada; George Young, secretary of the British embassy; Dr. Wakeman of the Canadian fisheries department and Capt. O'Reilly of the Newfoundland fisheries department.

#### Results of the Conference Pleasing to Vessel Owners and Skippers.

Those who represented the Gloucester fishing interest in all its branches at the conferences with officials of the State department at Washington last week, preceeding the conference of the United States, Canadian and Newfoundland officials, at which the above decision was reached were Benjamin A. Smith and Frank C. Pearce of the Board of Trade, Capt. John A. McKinnon of the Master Mariners, As-



Jan. 13.

Jan. 13.

# GLOUCESTER MAY NOT CONTROL.

## Duty on Cured Fish May Be Reduced in Reciprocity Treaty.

## Difference in Labor Conditions May Be Considered.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says:

"Negotiations for a trade treaty between the United States and Newfoundland will be undertaken by the state department before the distinguished British officials interested have left town.

"Conditions attendant upon treaty making are much more favorable than when the indifference of the senate to a dozen or more commercial treaties negotiated by the McKinley administration, of which that with Newfoundland was one, caused Secretary Hay to exclaim in disgust that he never would send another commercial treaty to the senate. Not only is the senate more in a mood to encourage trade by means of treaties than at any time since the Civil war, but the pressure of public opinion for a reduction of customs duties is influential in modifying the hitherto unyielding attitude of the upper branch.

"It is expected that the demands of Newfoundland, when finally stated, may not be as rigorous as those of Sir Robert Bond, who went to the length of forbidding the sale of fish to Americans, following the failure of his treaty in the senate. The point would appear to be fairly well established that the demands of Gloucester will be a governing factor in the ratification of the treaty and that some concessions must be made to that interest, probably in the nature of a reduced duty on dried fish, but still enough to equalize the difference in labor cost of drying and curing between Newfoundland and Gloucester.

On the other hand, owing to the invited presence in Washington of representatives of both the Canadian and the Newfoundland governments for the stated purpose of settling many trade and other differences among the three governments, it is evident to all parties concerned that the material is at hand and the time ripe for an amicable disposition of the whole Atlantic fisheries question.

"Under these circumstances, with the great issue of Canadian reciprocity hanging in the balance, strictly local demands, like those of Gloucester, will be examined with great care before they are allowed to become a determining factor in proposed trade arrangements. The customs division of the treasury department has virtually suspended work on its fishery regulations in view of the conferences now taking place at the state department, and, as your correspondent already has intimated, may withdraw from the courts an important case affecting the American-Newfoundland fisheries if the point at issue is otherwise disposed of in the expected treaties between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

"It is a fair assumption that both countries desire a treaty with the United States and are prepared to face a good deal of criticism among their own people in carrying the negotia-

tions through. Should Newfoundland conclude a fisheries agreement with the United States the problem of Canadian reciprocity, as far as it relates to the fisheries, would be much simplified.

"It is calculated that a treaty arrangement that would equalize labor conditions between Massachusetts and Newfoundland and admit fresh fish free would offer to Newfoundland all the advantages of a great market, develop the Massachusetts towns, notably Gloucester, as curing and manufacturing establishments, and cause the current of commerce between Newfoundland and her large foreign customers named to flow through New England. In this broad view of the case existing personal interests in Massachusetts, of course, would be consulted but they would not be allowed, as they have been many times in previous years, to dictate the exact terms to which the United States should agree in signing and ratifying the treaties."

It is expected that matters in the conference between the Canadian finance ministers and the department of state will reach a head in Canadian reciprocity today and that the conference will be concluded by tomorrow. At present, it is understood, matters look blue, the conference have run upon many snarls. There is even grave doubt if anything substantial will now come of the conference.

The hope today was that President Taft, at the state dinner tonight in honor of the Canadian visitors, would be able to galvanize all concerned into reaching some substantial agreement. It is recognized that Mr. Taft has peculiar powers in bringing out results in negotiations of the kind when the dawn looked darkest. The Canadian tariff question of last spring was saved by him at the dinner by Gov. Hughes in Albany last spring.

### Canada Said to Want Too Much.

A despatch from Washington this morning says:

Trustworthy information about the negotiations for reciprocity continue unencouraging. Little was effected at the state dinner by President Taft, although he took all of the Canadian ministers into his private study after the dinner and had conferences with them there, Secretary Knox being present. It is understood that Canada asks much but is willing to give little.

The 15 "pop" bills of Congressman Mann putting many agricultural products on the free list has proved embarrassing, as these articles were expected to prove a considerable basis for the negotiations, and that there was a prospect of their going on the free list opened the eyes of the Canadians. It is understood that Canada will make no concessions at all on American manufacturers and will not listen to any proposals relating to pulp-wood, obtainable from crown lands. All that seems left for agreement on is hay, fruits and livestock. It is declared in congress as certain that no reciprocity treaty can be ratified in which much is conceded to Canada and little got in return.

# HADDOCK PRICE IS LOWERED.

SOLD AT T WHARF LESS THAN \$2 FOR FIRST TIME THIS WINTER.

Haddock sold at T wharf this morning for the first time this winter, below \$2 per hundred weight, the catch of these fish in the fares of the three off-shore vessels is going at \$1.75.

In all there are 29 arrivals at the dock this morning, 26 of them being market boats with catches not running above the average, most of them having been secured in one set.

Of the off-shore, sch. James W. Parker has 53,000 pounds, sch. Manhasset 52,000 pounds and sch. Raymah, which craft Capt. Felix Hogan driving in and out as though she were a market boat has 47,000 pounds.

Shore haddock brought \$2.50. Large cod went easily at \$4 and \$4.50, hake \$3 to \$5 and cusk and pollock were on even terms for the first time in a long while at \$3.50.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Athena, 5000 haddock, 700 cod, 2000 hake.  
Sch. Nettie, 6000 cod.  
Sch. Wodan, 2300 cod.  
Sch. M. Madeleine, 6000 cod.  
Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, 1500 haddock, 400 cod.  
Sch. W. H. Reed, 3000 cod.  
Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, 1500 haddock.  
Sch. Leo, 2500 haddock, 1000 cod, 500 hake.  
Sch. Matthew S. Greer, 12,000 haddock, 800 cod, 400 hake.  
Sch. Raymah, 47,000 haddock.  
Sch. Manhasset, 50,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.  
Sch. James W. Parker, 50,000 haddock, 2800 cod.  
Sch. Stranger, 4000 haddock, 500 cod, 600 hake.  
Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, 4000 haddock, 700 cod, 800 hake.  
Sch. Alice, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2500 hake.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 8000 haddock, 1600 cod, 1000 hake.  
Sch. Valentina, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 10,000 haddock.  
Sch. Galatea, 7000 haddock, 800 cod, 200 hake, 1200 pollock.  
Sch. Buema, 8000 haddock, 6000 cod, 1500 hake.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, 4500 haddock, 600 cod, 1200 pollock.  
Sch. Victor and Ethan, 8000 haddock, 1600 cod, 2500 pollock.  
Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 5000 haddock, 300 cod, 500 hake.  
Sch. Margaret Dillon, 2400 haddock, 2500 cod, 3000 hake.  
Sch. Washakie, 8000 haddock, 1200 cod, 500 hake.  
Sch. Metamora, 5500 haddock, 1500 cod, 3000 hake.  
Sch. Manomet, 3000 haddock, 900 cod, 1500 hake.  
Sch. Little Fannie, 200 haddock, 1500 cod, 2000 hake.  
Sch. Mary B. Greer, 7000 haddock.  
Haddock, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$4.00 to \$4.50; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake, \$3 to \$5; pollock, \$2.50; cusk, \$3.50.

Jan. 14.

### VESSEL NOT DETAINED.

Newfoundland Story Regarding the Sail of Sch. Blanche.

A St. John's, N. F., despatch in the Halifax Herald says:

"On the 26th of December, it was stated in the Gloucester papers that Messrs. Davis, owners of sch. Blanche Captain Smith, of Gloucester, were claiming against the government for \$50 per day demurrage for alleged detention at Bay of Islands. The fact is that the Blanche was not detained one moment. Sch. Premier, another Gloucester schooner, belonging to the Davis firm, arrived in Bay of Islands on the 15th and transferred the sail on the Blanche, which sailed immediately. The customs authorities were not aware of the fact until nine days afterwards when Norman Ross, agent reported that sch. Premier had brought a spare sail among her stores and transferred it to the Blanche. The report in the Gloucester papers is probably due to the claim made by the customs for duty on this sail."

### Provincetown Fleet Resumed Fishing.

The Provincetown schooners have started fishing again, and the Josephine de Costa, the Jessie Costa, the Mary C. Santos, the Matchless and the Rose Dorothea sailed Wednesday night for their first trip. Others are nearly refitted and will be out in a few days.